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the world safe for democracy by wounding democracy at home. This is not primarily an issue of war versus peace; not a question of the preservation of the State; rather it is an issue of the spirit of America versus the spirit of Prussia. There is every evidence that the President and the Secretary of War intend to insist upon the liberal administration of the draft to make it accord with American traditions as to freedom of conscience in this matter.

... A second conference of the People's Council is announced for July 1 in the Coliseum at Chicago. The officers of the Council are Louis P. Lochner, Lella Faye Secor, Rebecca Shelly, and Dr. David Starr Jordan, all of whom were active in emergency measures before the war.

... In June an earnest plea was made before the Austrian lower house for peace on the basis of no annexation or indemnities. The speaker, Karl Seitz, a Socialist, declared: "We demand from the government a frank and unreserved statement that we are ready to do everything to put an end to this terrible slaughter by a solemn proclamation on a basis of no annexations and no indemnities. Such a proclamation would be a sign of strength, not of weakness." To this and similar pleas in Austria and Germany the French are taking violent exception on behalf of Alsace-Lorraine, which, it is declared, must be specifically regarded as included in the term "no annexation."

... A possible future split in the Socialist Party is indicated in the recent withdrawal of John Spargo, formerly a leader in the party. In a long letter to the National Secretary of the party, Mr. Spargo points out the fact that since the early days of the war the Socialist Party has, whatever its intention, in actual practice advocated practically every concession demanded by Germany. Furthermore, he declares that the statement that the present war is "no concern of the workmen" is in truth a betrayal of the accepted principles of international socialism. "The issue of the present war," he declares, "is not loyalty to a ruler or to a government, but to the fundamental institution of American democracy, which, however imperfect, is the most advanced yet developed anywhere in the world."

... Carl W. Gross, author of an article in a recent issue of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* advocating a correspondence plan between school children of North and South America, writes that through the cooperation of Count Ilya Tolstoi it has become possible to initiate a similar correspondence between scholars in Seattle and Russian school children. The letters written by the Seattle children will be translated into Russian by a native in that city. Mr. Gross also announces a substitute plan, for instances in which the correspondence plan in general may prove cumbersome or impracticable. This is for schools in the different countries to exchange plants, flowers, or small trees. According to this idea children in this country would exchange plants with school children in other countries where like climatic conditions prevail. Any one interested in this idea is urged to communicate with Mr. Gross. His address is 1027 Bellvue Court, Seattle, Washington.

... The war aims of the various belligerents have been summed up as follows by John Callahan O'Laughlin, writing for the *Chicago Herald*:

France: The evacuation of French territory in Belgium; reparation for the damage she and Belgium have suffered, and the cession of Alsace and Lorraine.

Great Britain: The restoration and indemnity of Belgium; the establishment of democratic government in Germany; the retention of German colonies captured by her in Africa and elsewhere.

Japan: Certain doubtful designs upon the Pacific islands wrested from Germany. She has pledged to restore Kiao-chou to China.

Belgium, Servia, Rumania, and Montenegro: Restoration of their own territory and indemnities.

Italy: The cession of the so-called Trentino territory.

Germany: No definite terms stated, but the willingness expressed to withdraw from Belgium and France without granting indemnities and hints of insistence upon the restoration of her colonies and of designs upon the Belgian Congo.

Austria-Hungary: Insistence on freedom of menace from the Balkans, implying the annexation or control over Servia.

Turkey: That she be let alone.

Bulgaria: The Dobrudja, from which she was driven in the second Balkan war, and which she has since re-occupied. Also certain Macedonian territory.

... Anent the social dangers to this country threatened in the present military activity, Prof. John Dewey writes:

"Ill-timed and ill-advised are the bills recently put through the New York State Senate by the Republican leader, Elon R. Brown, empowering the Governor to relax, in war emergencies, the laws protecting labor, and permitting the Commissioner of Education practically to suspend the compulsory education law in cases where the children desire to work on the farms.

"The cause of extreme pacifists who hold that all war is the direct product of private greed would be strengthened more by the passage of the Brown bill than by anything which the pacifists themselves could ever accomplish."

AMONG THE PEACE ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

Pacific Coast Department.

Since his last report the Director has mailed considerable peace literature, much of it on request from individuals, high schools, and public libraries.

The Director also called a conference in San Francisco of the officials and workers of the various peace organizations of California to discuss policies and methods of work during the war period.

Recently the Director addressed the State Sunday School Convention in Oakland, California, on "The Work of the American Peace Society;" and a few days later he addressed the State W. C. T. U. Convention in Los Angeles on "After the War, What?"

Unless "all signs fail," when this war ends there will be a mighty voice from the Pacific coast crying, "This must be the last; war must be destroyed."

Director Root has under consideration an extended trip in the near future, which will take in the Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, and Kansas Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends, including a series of ten lectures to be delivered before the Young Friends' Conference at Cedar Lake, Indiana, early in August.

Duluth Section.

This section has lately received added stimulus in the work upon which it is now chiefly engaged, the effort to aid the war sufferers abroad, especially in France. At a recent meeting over forty dollars was raised for this work and enthusiasm continues strong. This Section is convinced that at this time its most efficient work for peace must be along these lines, and that, through the intimate and sympathetic contact with the people abroad involved therein, the spirit of internationalism may be as strongly developed as in any other way. A second edition of "Our Preparation for Peace," the convenient booklet of scriptural quotations relating to peace work, published by several members of the Section, is now in preparation. For free copies of this booklet application should be made to Mrs. Helen M. Spencer, 2230 East Second street, Duluth, Minnesota.

MASSACHUSETTS PEACE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Peace Society was held May 31 at the Twentieth Century Club, Boston. Prof. George H. Blakeslee, of Clark University, spoke on "The Present Outlook of the Peace Movement." Mrs. Lewis Kennedy Morse and Messrs. Henry B. Cabot and George W. Nasmyth were elected as members of the board of directors. The following statement was endorsed by the Society:

The Massachusetts Peace Society pledges support to the President and the Government at this crisis of our national history. It purposes to uphold and further the President's efforts to effect "such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free" and also "safe for democracy." It will endeavor to keep this justification and aim of the war clearly before the mind and conscience of the nation during the war and while the terms of settlement are being negotiated. Such action will both harmonize with and supplement the historic policy of the Society—assertion of the need of a concert of nations established and used to bring about durable peace on terms of equity and good will between peoples and nations.

The Society will co-operate with official and volunteer agencies for national service, especially with those organizations that conserve the health and the moral welfare of men. It is ready to help to make the nation efficient, and the moral power of the republic weighty, in shaping coming world-history, so that humane, democratic, universal and not separatist ideals of social order, governmental policy, and inter-racial relations may dominate men of the morrow.

In the death of Dr. William A. Mowry, the peace movement has lost a loyal and courageous supporter and a wise counselor. Dr. Mowry was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Peace Society and until recently a member of the board of directors.

PEACE COMMITTEE OF THE PHILADELPHIA YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS.

The first annual report of the Committee reviews in general the work of the first year of its existence. Evidence is given of much excellent service. Thirty-nine meetings were held by the Committee in New Jersey,

Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, at which some fifty-five hundred people were addressed and more than twenty thousand pieces of literature distributed. Among the publications of the Committee is a small forty-page booklet forming a summary of the opinions of eighty prominent opponents of military training for school boys. This was published in editions of several thousands. In its report the Committee expresses the desire that every earnest man and woman study and answer for himself the following questions: Is war really unchristian? If so, why? Is war, under any circumstances, justifiable when there seems no other way out? Is there any substitute for war that is both Christian and practical? Can Friends engage in some other form of national service if excused from strictly military service on grounds of conscientious objection?

Outline courses of lessons containing lists of the best books on the subject, together with a representative collection of pamphlet literature, may be obtained from the office of the Committee, 304 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

AMERICAN UNION AGAINST MILITARISM.

The Union announces itself as engaged at present in laboring with the War Department to establish in the regulations, which are shortly to be sent out to exemption boards, definite provisions protecting the conscientious objectors. In its statement sent out to its adherents prior to Registration Day, the Union said in part: "Obedience to law, to the utmost limit of conscience, is the basis of good citizenship. Public understanding and sympathy, in this case, should not be alienated by misdirected action. We therefore urge all conscientious objectors to register, stating at that time, in such form as they may think best, their protest."

JOINING THE ISSUE

URBANA, ILL., June 9, 1917.

SIR: I condemn the action of the American Peace Society in its "whole-hearted support of the United States Government in its search for freedom and democracy." I approve its stand for a "Governed World."

CARL HAESSLER.

SCOTTSDALE, PENNA., May 25, 1917.

SIR: I notice with dismay that the great American Peace Society has been turned into a War Society. You insist our soldiers should go as missionaries, not with the sword of the spirit, but with weapons of death. But why should we love wicked Germany above Ireland, India, Korea, Africa? I am fully aware that the ADVOCATE OF PEACE will, after the conclusion of peace, again stand for peace and international brotherhood—until the next war may begin. The peace society has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Praise God for the noble consistent stand of the Socialists!

Sincerely yours,

JOHN HORSCH.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 4, 1917.

SIR: Acknowledging receipt of your second notice, it appears to me the publication should be suspended during the war, its name is sure to be confused with the so-called "Socialists" and their efforts to propagate peace, but which really weaken the arm of Uncle Sam. Let us enlist or buy a Liberty Bond.

J. H. LANGBEHN.